Loss due to delay in completion of SSP

2817. SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMED KHAN (DURRU): Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delay in Sardar Sarovar Project has already cost the nation over Rs. 9,125 crore due to operational cost and associated expenses as reported in the 'Assam Tribune' dated the 16th September, 2002;

(b) whether the project was scheduled to be completed by January, 1998 and it is incurring an average loss of Rs. 5 crore a day since then; and

(c) the shares of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan in the benefits of the multipurpose project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) The construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam could not be completed by January, 1998 as originally planned due to the Writ Petition filed by the Narmada Bachao Andolan in the year 1994, the judgement on which was given in October, 2000 only. The original estimated cost of the Project as 1986-87 price-level was Rs. 6406.04 crore, which at 1991-92 price level was Rs. 13,180 crore. The estimated cost of the Project at current price-level which is under finalisation by the Government of Gujarat is likely to go beyond Rs. 20,000 crore. Except for a small quantum of water being drawn from the partially completed irrigation bye-pass tunnel, no part of the Sardar Sarovar Project can be considered as put into operation till date. Hence, the question of operational cost and associated expenses on the project does not arise. Nevertheless, it may be stated that the delay in construction of the project has caused the nation significant loss on account of project cost escalation, apart from the loss of accruable benefits for the period of delay in commissioning different components of the project. Thus, the accruable benefits from completed project may be considered as likely losses on account of overall delay in construction and as per the information made available by the Government of Gujarat such annual losses in agricultural production, electricity generation and water supply work out to about Rs. 2175 crore, which is equal to a loss of about Rs. 6 crore per day.

(c) As per the provision of Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal (NWDT) Award, the benefits of the consumptive use of water for irrigation and drinking from the Sardar Sarovar Project will accrue to the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Maharashtra in the following manner:

Utilisation of water from SSP reservoir at 75 per cent dependability

Gujarat	9.00 Million Acre Feet
Rajasthan	0.50 Million Acre Feet
Maharashtra (By lift Schemes)	0.25 Million Acre Feet
Madhya Pradesh	Nil

The Sardar Sarovar Project would produce hydropower to the extent of 1450 Mega Watt,which would be shared by the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat in the following manner:

	Per centage Share of Power
Madhya Pradesh	57
Maharashtra	27
Gujarat	16
Rajasthan	Nil

Contaminated ground water in Ghaziabad

2818. SHRI NANA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Ground Water Authority has identified many areas of Ghaziabad District (U.P.) as critical in view of contamination in ground water due to industrial activities;

(b) if so, the names of such areas;

(c) whether the local authority and district administration have failed to provide water to the residents; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to solve the problem of drinking water to the people residing in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) The Central Ground Water Authority has identified whole of Municipal Corporation of Ghaziabad in Ghaziabad district in the State of Uttar